

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE IRATE "UNDERGRAD."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—I believe among the proverbs of Solomon is to be found: "Answer a fool according to his own folly," which gives me the clue how to deal effectually with your correspondent "Laughter" and his display of little English and less logic.

He gives from Webster's Dictionary the definition of a "student" as "a scholar, especially one who attends a school, etc." so will I, from another, for his own benefit, since he does not comprehend the exact significance of the word "school" as used in the definition he gives. Here goes:—"A student"—one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge; as, a student of science or nature."

For his further instruction I will give him an additional definition:—"A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; as, a student of theology, law, medicine, or art."

"Laughter" undoubtedly dotes on his dictionary. I advise him to make certain of the meaning of the word "school-boy." It will be to his edification when I tell him that the teachers in medieval Universities and other schools, i.e., schools of theology and philosophy and not schools attended by "Laughter" and his kind, are called "schoolmen"; and it is therefore very idiotic of him to think that I would have him and his kind called "schoolmen."

His brandishing the word "peroration" reminds me of the coachman in George Borrow's "Lavengro," which book I strongly recommend him to peruse, and devote particular attention to the simple and withal excellent style and diction. Let me assure him that there is no shame in keeping to the same path, and that there is much to be gained in perspicuity in so doing. Furthermore, he reminds me of the following lines which may not be inaptly applied to him:—

"O worthy fool!"

and in his brain, Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit. After a voyage, he hath strange places cramm'd.

With observation, the which he vents In mangled form.

My use of the word "clap" is no more "uproarious" than his use of the word "peroration." If he has never clapped eyes on it in print, here is one taken at random: "One who would speak thus . . . would presently have clapped upon him one of two names men are commonly disgusted." Does "Laughter" know that "elope" and "yclope" are variations of the word "clap," and that they occur in the following passages? "They elope us drunkards, and with wistful phrase Soil our addition;"

"But come thou goddess fair and free, In heaven's yelpet Euphrosyne, And by men heart-besing, mirth."

Oh! I could thrash "Laughter's" dusty cranium till I dislodge thence his little English and less logic.

I consider it beneath my dignity to take notice of "Bonham," but I will give just a stroke of the pen to end his prattling and hotch potch. His uncouth and uncalled for references to two University professors show that he lacks polish in a remarkable degree, which may be acquired by a residence in the University for some time.—Yours, etc.,

UNDERGRAD.
Hongkong, August 9th, 1917.

[We have received two similar letters which we will not insert upon our readers.—Ed. H.D.P.]

THE CINEMA AS AN EDUCATOR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—With reference to the letter which appears to-day in your valuable paper criticising Messrs. Faïhe Frères' serial picture "The Shielding Shadow," over the *nom de plume* of "Disgusted," I should be very much obliged if you would insert in your to-morrow's issue my reply to same.

To be begin with, I am very much surprised that your correspondent should criticise anything which neither he nor any one else in Hongkong has seen, as the screening of this objectionable picture is only to begin tonight.

Your correspondent may not be aware that this film is at present being shown in all the principal Cinemas in England, proving that it has passed the British Board of Censors, which in itself shows that there is nothing reprehensible in it. This is a home out by the fact that the story is appearing as a serial in the *Nurs of the World*. Furthermore, this film has, of course, passed the censors in all the countries in the world where it is appearing, including Hongkong.

Entrance is not compulsory. People who wish to go have to pay at the Booking Office. Those whom it pleases go—Your obedient servant,

G. WEIS.

Hongkong, August 10th, 1917.

HONGKONG AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—In your leading article of this morning you deal with Imperial Preference as applied to Hongkong. The central idea of Imperial Preference is the creation of a Tariff wall in the United Kingdom against foreign products as opposed to products of the Empire, so that foreign products are to be taxed and Empire products admitted free. In exchange for this tremendous advantage, the Colonies will impose lower duties on English products than upon foreign products.

Now how does Hongkong come into this? Her exports to England are nearly all Chinese and will be taxed. No preference there for Hongkong. Is she to damage her trade by creating a tariff on foreign products, not for her own advantage but simply to give England a preference? It doesn't seem to work out right to me. And this little difficulty is nothing to the others that will crop up when you come from talking about Imperial Preference to making a workable scheme.

By the way, what has revived Tariff Reform? The war, of course, I know. But what particular aspect of this war? Is it the revelation of our financial strength or the remarkable unity of the Empire on ties of mere sentiment that has altered the principles of political economy?—Yours etc.,

FREE TRADE.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, August 6th.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

The recent floods have done serious damage to bridges. John Chinaman never works out his experience into mathematical terminology. He builds his bridges without calculating their power of resistance. He does it in the cheapest way possible, as he buys his clothes.

AN EVIL CUSTOM.

On the big rivers there has been a good deal of damage to freight boats. These boats meet with disaster either on leaving their moorings or on arrival at their destination. A vicious custom prevails amongst the boating population: When a boat is in distress or shows signs thereof a rush is made for the boat by other boats in the neighbourhood with the selfish object of securing as much of the freight as possible. There is frequently quite a scrimmage, the strongest man getting the best of it. He withdraws with his load, which is his own until the original owner approaches him to have it bought back at perhaps half its original value. The local Press is stirring up public opinion against this old custom, which is nothing but robbery.

A RUSE.

News has been current for a few days that a strong force of Japanese soldiers was being sent to Swatow. There now appears to be no truth in the rumour; that it was merely a ruse on the part of some public bodies to get the military authority to attend to public duty.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

The Dauijin recently announced that he was about to leave the post owing to the death of his mother. He is evidently a *persona grata* in the post. A new Dauijin was actually appointed, and almost all the County Magistrates have received appointments elsewhere. Now we understand that owing to various petitions in favour of the Dauijin remaining at his post, the Peking and Canton authorities have requested him to remain and that he has been prevailed upon to do so, notwithstanding that it transgresses one of the most important forms of Chinese etiquette—due reverence for the parent at the time of death.

A WET MONTH.

July has been one of the rainiest on record. August so far has produced two dry days.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Sun Van's proposal to set up a Government in Canton is by no means unpopular. The thinking public is being driven to the conclusion that North and South China are politically irreconcilable, and that the only solution is to set up a seat of Government in the South to control southern affairs.

NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Should not the above appeal, an occasional accompaniment to obituary notices, be of universal application at this period of huge war expenditure and insistent appeals for war funds?

The idea underlying the gift of wreaths is probably in origin pagan, not Christian, but it can be given a spiritual significance. In the minds of many donors it has doubtless some such significance. The gift is intended to denote that the departed was in life "lovely and pleasant"; that, like a flower he, or she, has unfortunately withered away; and we therefore sometimes place wreaths of *immortelles*, instead of flowers, on a grave to denote the belief that the fragrance of the earthly flower is not lost but still lives on. But how often is it not otherwise. "I see that so and so has died," we had better send a wreath. Or, "I see that the funeral of so and so will pass the Monument at 5 o'clock; I cannot get there but I will send a wreath." "Boy, take Flower Street my want one wreath—\$3 can do." Or, "catch one good piece. \$10 can do, but see belong very good." And so it comes to pass that in due time a coolie, or it often is more than one coolie, is seen swinging along Queen's road and up past Morrison Hill bearing, on his carrying pole, wreaths sent by friends and acquaintances to swell the funeral procession. What possible good to the departed or to his friends can this do? What real comfort to the bereaved can this convey? And nought but a false satisfaction can be begotten in the donor's heart. We too easily forget that kindness by word and deed should be shown during life and no *postmortem* gifts can atone for their omission.

Said a prominent local resident speaking of largely attended public funerals at which many tens of wreaths to the value of some hundred and more dollars may be constantly seen—"why does not the Red Cross or War Savings Committee tap this source of wealth and seek to turn waste to gain? Instead of allowing Flower street to reap large profits, let a simple device—say some form of bannerette—be thought out and struck off and sold for a moderate sum." Is not the suggestion worthy of practical application? Funds for prisoners or for wounded would be benefited by profits from sales, and friends of the deceased would derive satisfaction from the thought that, while marking their appreciation of the deceased and showing sympathy with the mourners, they were at the same time helping the living. What is more depressing than to see a newly filled-in grave covered with masses of decaying or rotted wreaths—not even placed there by loving and reverent hands? What a waste of money. How false as an emblem of the real state of the departed spirit.

This appeal for economy and sobriety and for a facing of facts is made primarily as a war suggestion and appeal.

The writer has no wish to wound the friends of those who have died by appearing to belittle the gifts of flowers nor to deprive them of any gratification that public manifestation of sympathy, as evidenced by the number of wreaths sent, may afford. Nor does he wish to damp any feelings of kindly thought which prompt the donors of wreaths. Neither does he wish to inaugurate any controversy as to the significance attaching to flowers at funerals. That they cost money cannot be denied. That the flower-dealers reap large profits is equally true. That the departed are benefited few will maintain. Let the living, then, rest satisfied by the presentation of a neat and suitable wooden or metal design, which can be placed on the grave and which will outlast any flowers. Let them derive a double comfort from such a gift: one satisfaction—at having shown sympathy with the mourners and regret in their loss; the other, gratification by the thought that funds for the sick and wounded will be appreciably benefited.

Chinese residents for a long time past have been adopting this custom and send wreaths to the funerals of foreign friends; as well as to those of their own people. Their purchases, if they would fall in with the suggestion now made, would amount to no insignificant sum.

The Westminster (London) coroner, calling attention to the presence of only eight jurors, said that that was the first time in a thousand years that there had been less than twelve jurors. An Act just passed reduced the size of juries to about a half.

WAR SAVINGS.
THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA ASSOCIATION.

EIGHT LIST.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. —

\$8,876, No. 685.	
5,000	616.
2,500	47, 691.
2,000	688, 293.
1,000	317, 682, 457, 694, 219.
900	577.
850	210.
780	78.
600	686, 259, 690, 680.
550	683, 60.
550	711.
500	247, 555, 238, 591, 1, 52, 500.
	234, 591, 15, 250, 401, 715, 345.
	431, 454, 607.
400	17, 557, 247, 334, 707.
380	684, 587, 397.
350	430.
300	692, 414, 184, 390, 329, 397, 713.
250	330, 291, 611, 470, 590, 210, 438.
250	505, 556, 475.
240	14.
230	590.
225	700.
210	693.
200	582, 610, 654, 624, 36, 405, 145.
	440, 448, 457, 607, 701, 430, 367.
	535, 671, 695.
175	604.
170	459.
160	553, 275, 702.
150	505, 500, 641, 14, 120, 549, 509.
	567.
130	254, 512, 216.
125	580, 652.
120	452, 95.
115	206, 62.
100	296, 42, 490, 23, 10, 29, 83.
	563, 898, 14, 178, 256, 450, 478.
	556, 810, 703, 118, 125, 274, 275.
	473, 537, 548, 710, 582, 206, 378.
	453, 508, 252, 714, 309, 634, 431.
	49, 325, 719.
90	481, 64.
85	409.
80	31, 86, 115.
75	38, 102, 103, 104, 116, 122, 144.
	185, 712.
70	648, 124, 310.
60	339, 240, 550, 77, 290, 419, 606.
	215.
50	254, 224, 295, 687, 688, 680, 46.
	105, 108, 471, 472, 46, 68, 286.
	388, 031, 117, 119, 129, 138, 137.
	277, 141, 148, 232, 319, 258, 180.
	254, 608, 99, 221, 314, 401, 628.
	304, 080, 677.
40	064, 639, 269, 641, 135, 20, 709.
	709.
35	680, 298, 587.
30	405, 75, 78, 110, 235, 124, 131.
	279, 31, 638, 639, 456.
25	94, 198, 71, 109, 111, 113, 213.
	69, 120, 675, 128, 576, 130, 133.
	134, 138, 142, 146, 278, 19, 494.
	212, 50, 87, 80.
20	72, 70, 78, 270, 271, 84, 298.
	231, 413, 506, 123, 143, 147, 150.
	287, 180, 292, 290, 517, 538, 569.
15	302, 63, 66, 265.
	114, 154, 155, 704, 705, 132, 140.
	328, 248.
10	186, 193, 245, 297, 199, 363, 570.
	13, 323, 8, 56, 172, 364, 379.
	573, 262, 497, 121, 474, 139, 54.
	55, 469, 186, 193, 194, 242, 297.
	299, 455, 501, 649, 485, 635, 483.
5	484, 311, 633, 70, 629, 717, 718.
	545, 647, 18, 507, 267, 11, 61.
	69, 155, 156, 157, 5, 60, 161.
	162, 163, 184, 283, 284, 285, 373.
	394, 498, 612, 687, 688, 689, 708.
	128, 127, 145, 18, 301, 331, 507.
	189, 217, 218, 516, 308, 307, 599.
	601, 595, 594, 83, 716.
Total	\$8,335.
1st List	39,100.
2nd List	10,280.
3rd List	62,075.
4th List	210,305.
5th List	123,680.
6th List	82,125.
7th List	61,880.

Total amount received to date \$687,780

Apart from the above the following further moneys have been subscribed to the Association, which have all been invested in Straits War Loan 6 per cent. —

Nos. 2	\$1,350 Straits Currency.
49	25.
215	50.
224	140.
273	48.
461	50.
625	100.
679	104.
69	6,000.
696	120.
720	70.

Previously acknowledged \$8,057.

Previously acknowledged 2,950.76

Total \$11,007.76

Nos. 44

278

535

650

721

Previously acknowledged 2169 8 7

Previously acknowledged 494 7 0

2663-15 7

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

HONGKONG, 10th August, 1917.

Herr. Wolfgang Heine, a German

Socialist deputy, speaking in Berlin, said

account must be taken of those who pur-

sued the policy which led to this fright-

ful war. The blame lay not alone with

Junkers and those like-minded with them,

but with the whole German people—with

the Socialists also, for they always follow-

ed a policy of protest and abstention.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

An examination on "FIRST AID" will be held by Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 10 A.M.

W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for Account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

NOTICE

THE "Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macanenses" requires TWO SCHOOL MASTERS of British Nationality, to teach English and Commerce in the "Escola de Inglês Prático," which is under its charge. The Committee of the said Association invites those who would like to fill up those vacancies to send in their applications with documents, or their Copies, up to the 25th instant, with particulars as to their qualifications and competency for the said posts. The salary of each School Master will be \$235.00 per month, and the teaching will be five days a week of five hours a day, divided into two periods, morning and afternoon. There will be the usual Holidays on every THURSDAY and SUNDAY, the 25th and 26th of August, One Week at Christmas and also at Easter, besides the long vacations, during part of the month of July and the whole of the month of August.

P. J. DA LUIZ,
President of the Committee.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 22nd, 1917. Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong. The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917. Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves. Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University. The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance in Hongkong and China. By Order of the Board of Directors, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager.

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENTS in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports. Apply—Box 8, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply stating experience, etc. Box No. 131, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, capable of taking charge of an old-established Printing Office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of the Linotype Machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man. Apply, with references, and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered. W. B. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 10th 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE. DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10203 to 10207, 52940 to 52944, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88306 to 88330, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MEYER, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 2 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong.

All THREE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1884.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—6448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45. Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1917.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

PACKETS of PORTUGUESE POSTAGE STAMPS (no duplicate) containing 40 Stamps for \$1.00 100 Stamps for \$2.75 50 " " 135 " " 3.25 60 " " 175 " " 4.00 70 " " 225 " " 5.00

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1916. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terraces with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System. Apply to—PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. [923]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

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"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PEAK Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months. FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai. HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road. Apply to—SANG KEE, Care of COMPTON ONE DEPT., HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamshau, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33. Apply to—DAVID SARROON & Co., LTD. [804]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [635]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road Central.

Office in King's Buildings.

A HOUSE, Kaitford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [193]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN."

Captain L. J. Danielsen, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, or damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th Aug., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents. [923]

Hongkong, 9th August, 1917.

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th inst., at Noon, will be subject to sale and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

INTIMATION

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11th August, 1917.

GERMANY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN, the leader of the Majority Socialist Party in Germany, which has hitherto supported the Government in most matters connected with the war, is reported to have demanded, publicly, in the interests of peace, a Government really representing the people's will.

Much has been said in a similar strain lately in Germany, some speakers having gone so far as to forecast revolution unless reform is granted. Even the KAISER, disturbed by the overthrow of the Monarchy in Russia, deemed it prudent last Easter to appear in the character of an advocate of democratic reform.

On that occasion he declared that "the reform of the Prussian Diet and the liberation of our entire inner political life especially are dearest to my heart," and instructed his Minister-President, who is also his Chancellor, to submit to him definite proposals, at the same time indicating what their general character should be.

In view of their "gigantic deeds" in the war, the KAISER expressed the conviction that there is "no more room in Prussia for a class franchise," so long regarded as the bulwark of the State against the masses of its people.

At the same time he declared against the present system of indirect election and open voting. Nor was this all. The Upper House, which consists largely of his relations and nominees, must, he said, unite in its midst, in a more extensive and proportionate manner than hitherto, representatives of "the various classes and vocations of the people."

It is significant, however, that the fulfilment of these Royal promises is relegated to "the happy conclusion of the war." In other words, they are a mere sop to the democratic Cerberus, who lays great stress upon Prussian electoral

reform as a step towards the democratization of the Empire. To lend an appearance of sincerity to the new profession of faith, a Committee on the Constitution of the Empire was appointed by the Reichstag, and Herr SCHEIDEMANN was chosen to preside over its deliberations. Between May 3rd and May 11th, when it adjourned until the middle of July, this Committee debated and passed some dozen resolutions. These provide that the ordinances and decrees of the Emperor shall be issued in the name of the Empire and shall require for validity the countersignature of the Imperial Chancellor, or his representative (one of the Secretaries of State), who thereby assumes responsibility to the Reichstag.

At present the Chancellor is responsible to the Emperor alone, and, when challenged to change his policy or resign, invariably replies that he will not go so long as he enjoys the Emperor's confidence. In order that the Reichstag may be able to give effect to its disapproval in grave cases of violation of official duty, it is proposed that a Constitutional Court shall be established before which the Chancellor can be impeached. A motion by the Minority Socialists to give the Reichstag power to obtain the dismissal of the Chancellor by its vote was, however, rejected.

The establishment of responsibility for the Secretaries of State—who do not form a Cabinet, but act independently of one another under the general supervision of the Chancellor—would be equivalent to setting up a Ministry of the Empire, and would probably be opposed by the separate States as an infringement of their semi-sovereign rights.

With the object of safeguarding the independence of the Reichstag and of its individual members, it is urged that the assent of the Reichstag shall be requisite before any deputy is sentenced to preventive detention or subjected to any other restriction of his personal liberty, and that members shall enjoy the right to refuse evidence on matters of confidence. To prevent the Government from studying its own convenience in the matter of prorogations and adjournments, it is stipulated that, while the Empire is at war, the Reichstag shall not be prorogued or adjourned without its consent. Other important resolutions are designed to give the Reichstag control over the appointments to the army and navy, which are at present in the hands of the KAISER's "Militar Cabinet," and to secure an increase in the representation of the great industrial districts. On paper, this looks a promising start and would encourage the hope that, on re-assembling, the Committee would proceed to demand effective control of the public purse—a right which has frequently been disputed on the ground that as the Reichstag has no power to repeal measures it cannot be permitted to withhold the money necessary for giving effect to them. The Government, however, has shown the importance it attaches to the proceedings of the Committee by sending as its representatives subordinate officials, who generally supported the views of the small Conservative minority. The situation was probably summed up accurately by one of the Minority Socialists when he said that there was evidently no majority in the Committee or in the Reichstag itself for genuine "parliamentary government."

So far as the Government is concerned the whole business is doubtless a hollow sham, intended to soothe the unquiet spirits in the proletarian and avert internal dissensions until "the happy conclusion of the war."

The people of Germany are never likely to enjoy any substantial measure of freedom if they have to depend for it upon the graceful concessions of a KAISER who retains absolute control of the armed forces of the Empire and solemnly declares that the supreme duty of the soldier is to give unquestioning obedience to his EMPEROR's commands, even if that should involve the shooting of a father or brother.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), is expected to return to the Colony on Monday.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at St. Stephen's (Chinese Church) in the morning and at the Peak Church in the evening.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., announces that an interim dividend of \$1 per share will be payable on Friday, August 24th.

The marriage is announced to take place shortly of Mr. James Douglas Logan, Kowloon Dock, and Miss Mary Campbell, of Kowloon.

A shop coolie employed at the Sincere Company collected \$433 on behalf of the firm and then absconded. This report has been made to the police.

Mr. C. W. Harlow, of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, has reported to the police that his son, aged 14 years, has been missing since the 3rd inst.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$20 to the Funds of the Hospitals from the Tea Shops Guild.

A Chinese contractor has reported to the police that about 6 p.m. on the 8th a *joki* of his was engaged in loading cargo on the *Koyo Maru* when he accidentally fell into the harbour and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Lord Lansdowne has again issued an appeal throughout the Empire for the celebration of the 16th October, "Our Day." The Red Cross work is now costing \$8,000 a day, and tends to increase rather than diminish. The necessity, therefore, for all sympathisers to make a ready response to this appeal is greater than ever. In Hongkong it is intended to follow the precedent, which was so successful a year ago. There will be a Rose Day, and the arrangements for a Fair in the afternoon are now in progress.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

DR. MORRISON'S LIBRARY.

BOUGHT BY JAPANESE MILLIONAIRE FOR £35,000.

[FROM OUR Peking CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, August 9th.

Dr. Morrison's Library, comprising books in all languages dealing with China, has been sold to Baron Iwasaki, a Japanese millionaire, who is founding an Institution of Oriental Learning. The purchase price is \$35,000.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

GERMAN BANKS.

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

Yesterday the Cabinet discussed the question of the control of German banks.

RUMOUR.

It is rumoured that Liang Chi-chau will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hsun Shi-ling Minister of Finance.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

TAPPING WATER.

For tapping the water main in the Central Market a fish dealer was fined \$50 by Mr. Dyer Ball.

MILK BOTTLES.

A Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing three bottles belonging to the Dairy Farm Company. The thief took advantage of the absence of a Dairy Farm coolie, who was engaged in delivering milk in Oakland Terrace.

EXPOSED MEAT.

The owners of four trucks, which contained carcasses which were uncovered, and which were held up when being drawn along Queen's Road West, were each fined \$10. The conveying of uncovered meat along the public streets is an offence against sanitary laws.

RUBBISH.

For depositing rubbish in Bowen Road a Chinese was fined \$2. Inspector Fisher, of the Sanitary Department, said that a number of complaints had been received about the depositing of rubbish both in Kennedy Road and on the roads on the upper levels. A watch was kept the previous night, as a result of which the defendant was arrested.

OPPIUM.

When a Chinese was charged with being in possession of seven tads of opium, a Chinese revenue officer said that he met the man as he was about to board the steamer for Kowloon. The officer's suspicions were aroused, and a search resulted in the finding of the drug concealed in the man's girdle.

Defendant came forward with the old excuse that he had been engaged by another man, but a fine of \$250 was imposed, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

THE WAR.

MILITARY POSITION REVIEWED

RUSSIANS BEING PRESSED BACK.

BRITISH WORKERS AND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN'S GREAT FLEET.

Branco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

London, August 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was an artillery duel in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Lens, where we destroyed dug-outs and wrecked defences.

We brought down two aeroplanes yesterday and drove down one. None of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Paris, August 10th.

A communiqué states:—In Belgium we made further progress south of Langemark and captured 20 prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery activity at the Pantheon, on the Chevrengy Ridge, the mountains in the region near Auberville and on both banks of the Meuse. Our air squadrons bombarded the aviation ground at Colmar and Habsheim.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, August 10th.

A wireless German official report states that there was an artillery duel of the greatest intensity on the coast, also from Bixchoote to Hollebeke.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

London, August 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French advanced northward of Bixchoote. Our fire drove off an enemy party northward of Reux. Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS BEING PRESSED BACK.

Petrograd, August 10th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—The enemy occupied heights northward of Sipot and Katargali and pressed back the Roumanians in the districts between Otor and Kasino. The enemy has continued to press us back in the region of Focani.

The Roumanians repulsed an attack southward of Kasino.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, August 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed Russo-Roumanian attacks northward of Focani.

Our prisoners now are 3,300 and our booty 17 guns, 50 machine-guns and mine throwers.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS SEEKING THE HARVEST.

London, August 9th.

The Times correspondent in Odessa says that anti-aircraft measures have been taken.

The belief is growing in Odessa that the Bessarabian and Podolian harvests are the main object of the German advance.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A CHANNEL INCIDENT.

Paris, August 10th.

The *Marie Therese*, with a Fleet pilot aboard, was conveying five armed merchantmen in the Channel on July 28th, when a submarine was perceived four miles distant.

The merchantmen formed into fighting order, and the pilot signalled them to manoeuvre for the most advantageous positions.

The *Marie Therese* opened fire, but the submarine dived and disappeared after the second shot.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURED MERCANTILE SAILORS.

REPORTED ANGLO-GERMAN TREATIES.

Amsterdam, August 10th.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the Chancellor informed the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce that Anglo-German treaties have been concluded providing for the repatriation of mercantile sailors above 45 years of age; and apprentices under 17 years. Negotiations are proceeding regarding those of intermediate ages.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

A GREAT SPECTACLE.

Paris, August 8th.

Le Journal correspondent, who has been visiting the British Fleet, says the spectacle is so vast that the eye cannot take in the whole panorama at one glance. Important new units have been massed ready for the spring of the enemy, should the latter issue from his lair. The fleet constitutes a weapon the force of which stuns the imagination. The soul of the British Navy harbours but one aspiration, and one determination: To meet the Germans once again face to face in decisive battle from which the victor only will return. The fleet will not hesitate to run great risks to account for the enemy when the fight comes. The Officers generally express the opinion that the Germans, when beaten on land, will not allow the war to finish without staking their all and accepting a great naval battle.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

Paris, August 9th.

During the week ending the 8th inst. the arrivals have been 948 and the sailings, 834. The sinkings were four above and two below 1,600 tons. Six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

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MILITARY POSITION REVIEWED.

OFFENSIVE NOT A FAILURE.

London, August 10th.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, explaining the recent operations, said:—The delay in further fighting owing to bad weather is being exploited by the Germans as a failure of the offensive. Yesterday's German communiqué spoke of a British attack from Nieuport. This was only a small raid. Speaking of the Air Service, he said that on July 31st, despite unfavourable conditions, over 100 engagements occurred between our airmen and the enemy on the ground on a whole eighteen miles front. There were less than 20 fights in the air that day as the Germans refused to appear. There were 11 cases of our men attacking aerodromes, from a height of fifty feet firing into the hangars. In one case an airman chased a German Staff Officer's automobile for five miles. Two Officers were hit.

He emphasised that our air mastery is not necessarily permanent. We shall probably have further big battles before this is secured.

As regards Russia, the retirement in the last few days has been less than previously. This may not be due to increased Russian resistance, but the fact that the Germans have advanced over 60 miles, and have now reached a railway of a different gauge, thus delaying supplies, reinforcements, etc.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH WORKERS PROTEST.

London, August 9th.

The British Workers' League held a meeting at Westminster to protest against sending British delegates to the Stockholm conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's union, declared that no matter what the decision of tomorrow's or any other conference, seamen and firemen would absolutely decline to carry delegates to any peace conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson added:—Pacifists have talked as though they were the only people wanting peace. The country wanted a lasting peace, not another war in ten years. Hence, peace must be no German peace, but a fair peace in consideration of the Allies' sacrifices. The Germans have got a lot to learn yet, and we were going to teach Germany a lesson.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said he did not see how any conference was going to aid Russia and the German democracy. We were not in a position to send delegates to say anything binding to Germany. If we sent, all we would do would be to give an exhibition of disunion, dishearten the Allies and hearten Germany.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, said that when Germany vacated Belgium and France we would talk of peace, not before. (Cheers.)

M. G. Barnes, Pensions Minister, wrote entirely agreeing with the inadvisability of the Stockholm Conference. He objected because it was contrary to previous Labour declarations, and no good had been made for altering such declarations. It was singularly ill-timed, as to talk of peace terms with the enemy now was calculated to weaken Russia and dishearten those who were so magnificently trying to pull her together. Moreover, participation in such a conference would be a positive affront to our Allies of France, Italy, Belgium and America. We should be choosing our enemy rather than our friends. The writer declared for adhering to their previous declarations, and prosecuting the war. He concluded:—Recent happenings have stiffened me in that attitude.

Protest letters of a similar emphatic strain were received from a number of Labour and other M.P.s.

Lord Beresford also sent a telegram from the front in which he urged the remembrance of the Belgian-Prince outrage.

NEUTRALS DETERIORATED POSITION.

CHRISTIANA, August 10th.

Favourable replies have been received from the European neutrals whom the Government invited to confer at Stockholm particularly regarding the neutral deteriorated position since America's entry into the war.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

London, August 10th.

The House of Commons decided by 124 votes to 12 to retain the principle embodied in the Electoral Reform Bill, of an alternative vote where there are three cornered contests in single member constituencies.

"FREESPEECH" IN GERMANY.

London, August 10th.

A telegram from Lausanne says that the *Freie Presse* learns that German police raided Herr Haase's house. The military authorities have threatened to conscript him for home service if he again addresses the Reichstag in an unpatriotic manner. [Herr Haase is a prominent Socialist Deputy.]

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

INSPIRING MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

Tokio, August 10th.

The Emperor has replied to King George's war anniversary message. He expresses sincere thanks for the stirring words of assurance, and confidence, "which are doubly welcome as exactly expressing the sentiments of myself and my people." He pays a tribute to the splendid bravery of the British forces, and the unity, high endeavour and indomitable energy of the British people. He anticipates that a complete victory for the Allies is not distant.

INDIAN REFORM.

STATEMENT BY LORD ISLINGTON.

London, August 10th.

Lord Islington, lecturing the students at the Oxford summer meeting, made a pronouncement on the subject of Indian reform. While careful to say he was not speaking in official capacity, Lord Islington outlined a scheme of decentralisation, which he described as the most pressing reform required in India to-day. It was impossible to postpone it without serious danger. Lord Islington detailed and criticised the proposals for additional elected members of the Viceroy's Council, and said his main objection was that the proposed changes would increase the numbers and powers of the Raj's critics, without giving them any real responsibility, and that veto ought to be used sparingly. He proposed that powers be given to municipalities to deal with local matters with limited authority, and to impose local taxation. As regards the Presidency and Provincial Governments, Lord Islington said they must aim at transferring definite spheres of public business from bureaucratic to more representative control, through the medium of elected representatives co-operating with the Government. He would like to see the Government consisting of a Governor and four Executive Councillors; two European and two Indian. He indicated that consequential changes would be required at the India Office, and in its relations with the Governments in India. What he contemplates is an India resembling the Commonwealth of Australia.

BASELESS CHARGES.

Petrograd, August 9th.

The Minister of Justice has investigated the charges made against M. Tchernoff, and announces that they are baseless. M. Tchernoff has resumed his former post in the Cabinet.

SOME UKRAINE DEMANDS.

Petrograd, August 9th.

Deputations from the Ukraine Assembly waited on M. Nekrassoff and urged the incorporation in the Ukraine of the Governments of Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia, Chernigoff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Taurida and Bessarabia. M. Nekrassoff objected to the incorporation of Bessarabia, where the Little Russian population was only 10 per cent. The Delegates insisted, on the ground that Bessarabia was surrounded by other Ukrainian Governments. A plebiscite will be taken.

AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Washington, August 9th.

Senator Root's Mission to Russia has returned. The members declared that the outlook in Russia was encouraging. The chief duty of the United States was to convince the Russians that America was in the war to the finish.

GLASGOW AND THE W.S.C.

London, August 10th.

The Press Bureau announced that a Workers' and Soldiers' Council meeting to be held at Glasgow on Saturday has been prohibited under the Defence of the Realm Act by the instance of the Glasgow Magistrates.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

MELBOURNE, August 9th.

In the House of Representatives, the Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, introducing the Budget, stated that the revenue last year amounted to £107,888,000 including war loans of £70,844,000. The expenditure totalled £98,032,000, including war expenditure of £61,500,000. He estimated that an additional Income Tax of ten per cent. with a minimum of £10 on single men and childless widowers, between 21 and 45 who had not enlisted, would produce half-a-million for the current year.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

London, August 9th.

The Miners' Federation Executive last night postponed their decision relative to the Stockholm Conference, until the Labour Party Executive report is announced at to-morrow's conference. The Miner's Federation will then move an adjournment of the conference to give the delegates an opportunity to consult with their Associations.

It is expected that a Seamen's Conference will be held in London on the 17th inst., at which it is anticipated a resolution will be passed favouring the prevention of the Socialist delegates travelling to Stockholm.

The Conference will include representatives of Holland, Scandinavia, the British Colonies and the United States. The conference of the Allies at Downing Street has closed. It is understood that the question of the Stockholm conference was discussed.

GENERAL SIR A. KEOGH.

RESIGNATION DENIED.

London, August 9th.

The report that Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh has resigned (in consequence of attacks on the Army Medical Service of which he is Director) has been denied.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR CABINET TO BE FORMED.

London, August 9th.

Reuter is informed that M. Kerenski intends to form a War Cabinet, which will include, M. Terestchenko, M. Nekrassoff, M. Anskentseff and M. Savindoff. The Cabinet will meet daily, and the Generalissimo will attend when available.

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CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Ottawa, August 9th.

The Senate has passed the Conscription Bill.

The Senate rejected, by 34 votes to 29, an amendment to the Conscription Bill exempting Divinity Students.

EXPLOSION AT MUNITIONS WORKS.

ZURICH, August 9th.

An explosion at a munitions works near Cracow killed 48 artillerymen. There were also many injured. Hundreds of doors and windows in Cracow were blown out.

ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED.

New York, August 9th.

The first meeting of the International Committee to standardise the metal parts of aeroplanes was attended by English, French, American, Canadian, and Italian representatives. It is proposed to reduce the thousands of varying parts to a few standard shapes, and thus enormously increase the Allied aircraft production.

WAR AND AGRICULTURE.

AMERICA'S PROGRAMME.

Washington, August 9th.

The Government announces an immediate war agricultural programme, increasing the acreages sufficiently to produce 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat and 83,000,000 bushels of rye.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

PEACE BY AGREEMENT.

Amsterdam, August 9th.

A mass meeting of 8,000 miners at Essen, held to discuss food and wages questions, developed into a demonstration in favour of peace by agreement, and passed a resolution demanding the Reichstag to vigorously push its resolution to this effect.

STORMY MEETING OF GREEK CHAMBER.

Athens, August 9th.

There was a stormy sitting of the Chamber. The Opposition members who denounced the Press restrictions were shouted down.

M. Venizelos pleaded for freedom for Opposition criticism, but emphasised that the Government was determined to crush any attempt at re-action.

Parliament passed Martial Law.

SPANISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Madrid, August 9th.

Official attempts to settle the railway strike have failed. The Government will maintain the railway services.

CHINA TEA.

QUESTION BY MR. GERSHOM STEWART.

London, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Robert Essex, Mr. Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, said the stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom bonded warehouses on July 31st totalled 7,207,000 lbs. The Board of Trade had issued instructions for the release of the tea detained owing to the absence of import licences.

Replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Roberts said the refusal of the Board of Trade to allow delivery of certain shipments of tea bought and paid for by British merchants in China before the date of the prohibition of imports, was due to the fact that the consignments were not shown as being paid for by the importers or as having been in transport before the prohibition. He was not yet satisfied that the consignments were entitled to admission by reference to the circumstances of payment or despatch, but the consignments were released in view of the price of tea and its tendency to deteriorate by keeping.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 9th.

Silver is quoted at 41 7-8. There are small offerings. The market is steady.

RISE IN BARS.

New York, August 10th.

Bar silver has reached the highest price for 30 years. There has been heavy Government buying, estimated at half a million ounces weekly. European countries are also heavy buyers.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.
COMING CONFERENCE.

An important declaration of the Government's intentions with respect to the holding of a Conference on the general problem of Second Chamber reform was made in the House of Lords recently, and led to an animated and outspoken discussion. The subject was raised by Lord Burnham in the form of a question to the Leader of the House.

Lord Burnham pictured in a few telling sentences the constitutional position of the moment. He showed how a far greater political revolution—the ennoblement of the House of Lords—than any since the Reform Bill of 1832 was in process of being accomplished by the passing of the Representation of the People Bill now in the Commons. That bill owed its being to "the spirit of national settlement" which prevailed at the Speaker's Conference, but it meant the institution of a "pure democracy" and almost universal suffrage, and that at a time when the country was under a Single Chamber government. Such was his reading of the situation, and its accuracy was not contested. His main point, therefore, was that this political revolution made it imperative that the problem of the reform of the Second Chamber should be faced without delay.

POWERS AND PERSONNEL.

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mr. Walter Long announced in the House of Commons—rather prematurely, as Lord Curzon hinted—that the Government had decided to set up another Conference on the lines of the Speaker's Conference. Lord Burnham invited Lord Curzon to say what steps had been or would be taken to that end. The Leader of the House answered with his usual candour, and made clear the following propositions:—

(2)—That the Conference will be framed as far as possible on the model of that over which the Speaker presided.

(a)—It will consist exclusively of members of either House of Parliament.

(b)—It will contain little of the Ministerial or ex-Ministerial elements.

(c)—It will be thoroughly representative.

(d)—Pains will be taken to secure a strong, influential chairman.

(2)—The Conference will inquire into the powers as well as into the personnel of the revised Second Chamber. "It would be useless," said Lord Curzon, "merely to substitute one set of persons for another."

(3)—The idea was not to tie the Conference down to the consideration of any one of the many reports which have been issued on House of Lords reform, but to give it a free hand. Lord Curzon's general declaration seemed to meet with an assent, which extended also to his more particular indications of intention. Lord Lansdowne was gratified by the emphasis which the Leader of the House had laid on the subject of the powers of the revised House. He for one, he said, would not be extreme to mark any defects in the Second Chamber's composition, provided that its powers were such as a Second Chamber ought to have. The powers are the vital thing; the composition is secondary. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne were also fully agreed that, as the terms of reference to the Conference were of extreme importance, the House of Lords ought to have an opportunity of discussing them. On the point of the composition of the Conference, Lord Curzon had said that the Peers ought to have a larger representation than they had on the Speaker's Conference, where they were five out of thirty. Lord Selborne's view was that the Peers ought to claim equal representation, as it was the future of their House that was at stake, and he urged that the chairman ought not to be one who was bound by tradition to assert the supremacy of the House of Commons.

A WORLD OF GHOSTS.

Lord Curzon defined his attitude in a characteristic speech. He, too, allowed that any conference must consider powers as well as composition, but as he uttered the words he was evidently acutely conscious of the dead albatross round his neck, the shooting of which he had always considered "a most unfortunate necessity." He had never liked the Parliament Act, but there it was, and he spread his hands. And then, to justify himself and his friends, he added that the Parliament Act had been forced on them as a necessity to prevent Single-Chamber government with the House of Lords as the Single Chamber despot! This had to be said, no doubt, and said it was. Lord Burnham had described "the atmosphere of unreality which prevailed in the House of Lords, the badge of inferiority, the stamp of futility which had marked their proceedings since the Parliament Act." Lord Curzon affected not to notice it particularly. He, for one, had always been conscious of these unpleasantnesses. Even before the Parliament Act he had felt in the Painted Chamber like a "shivering shadow in a world of ghosts." So, with a wan smile, Lord Curzon suggested to the House that he felt no more substantial today than in the days when the veto was still intact. Lord Selborne profoundly disagreed. He knows the change and feels it, and as the days pass they bring, to his bosom at least, "no numbed sense to steel it."

Such was the substance of an hour's candid talk in the House of Lords. There was a good attendance, and there was a certain vigour of cheering which indicated a keenly-awakened interest. The Peers are earnestly anxious not to lay any new burdens upon Ministers, but this is a problem which does not brook delay—to use the words of Mr. Asquith, which for so long has had an ironic sound—owing to the political revolution which is being shaped in the House of Commons. The House of Lords is becoming restless in its state of inferiority and bondage; it aspires to play a worthy part in the new order. Lord Curzon's speech shows that the Government are conscious of the justice of its claim, and holds out good hope that the promise of a new impartial Conference will be redeemed as soon as practicable. —Daily Telegraph.

LADIES OF CHIVALRY.
A TARDY RECOGNITION.

The inauguration of the two new Orders—the Order of the British Empire and that of the Companions of Honour—which are to be open to both sexes marks an interesting stage in the recognition of the services of women to the State. The idea is not entirely a new one, but there has not before been a full admission of ladies to all degrees of any important Order of Knighthood; and the coincidence of these new creations with the acquisition by Parliament of the principle of woman's suffrage will not fail to strike the future historians of civilisation.

In this connection it is not without significance that some discussion has taken place in high quarters as to the precedence among women of the Dames of the new Order of Knighthood—the Order of the Companions of Honour carries neither title nor precedence. On one side it was urged, with some show of reason, that as the possessors of this, the latest of our dignities, are by their own services, they should be given precedence over those of their own sex, who had attained to titular distinction and precedence merely by marriage or descent. The other side pleaded precedent, and the decision has gone in their favour; but it is interesting that the heterodox view should ever have been put forward, and more interesting still that it should have been considered.

HISTORIC PRECEDENTS.

It is worth while at this moment to recall the fact that Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra are Ladies of the Order of the Garter, a distinction which no other women have ever enjoyed, except, of course, the Queen's Regiment. Mary I, Elizabeth, Mary II, and Victoria, who by heraldic and chivalric custom took rank as men. But in the early history of the Order there was for some time more than a hundred years a quasi-admission of women into its ranks. Between 1312 and 1404 about sixty ladies were formally presented with the Robes of the Order of the Garter as a special distinction. It is curious to note that several of these dames received an honour which their husbands did not share. On the other hand, if the case of Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, be typical, it would seem that the Garters encircling the left arm of their effigies after death were not always legally justifiable. For these "Dames de la Fraternité de St. George" were a closely defined and exactly recorded company, enjoying an honour which survived the resignation or even the degradation of their husbands from the Order. With the fifteenth century the graceful custom died out, the last entry of this gift of the Robes being that to Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.

Of the other great Orders of Knighthood in this country, the only other instance of the creation of a "dame" is that which pleasantly surprised those who attended the Investiture at Delhi in December, 1911, when the King Emperor invested the Queen-Emress with the insignia of the Grand Commandership of the Star of India. Minor Orders have been open to ladies for some time, two or three being reserved for them, such as the Order of Victoria and Albert, which, apart from the higher classes reserved for Royalty, is possessed by about twelve peeresses and as many commoners. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India is similarly reserved, with the additional restriction that it may only be given for service in connection with the Indian Empire. The Order of Merit—an Order of such distinction that members have precedence immediately after Grand Crosses of the Bath—is open to both sexes, and ten years ago Miss Florence Nightingale received it from King Edward VII.

Of minor Orders, the Imperial Service Order is granted to women, who wear a different badge from that given to men, though the ribbon is the same. Other distinctions available for rewarding the services of women are the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and of Mercy, the Royal Red Cross, and the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. The list may seem a long one, but, in practice, the number of ladies actually possessing one or more of these decorations is very small, and their official admission to a new Order ranking with the nine other great British Orders marks a distinct and important advance in the recognition of women's work.

FOREIGN DAMES.

Other countries have scarcely been ahead of us in this matter. Only lately has France opened the Legion of Honour to the weaker sex, but the investitures of Madame Rosa Bonheur, Madame Curie, and Madame Sarah Bernhardt have conferred at least as much lustre upon that most honourable Order as upon the new members of it. In Russia there is—or was, for it seems doubtful whether any decorations will henceforth be conferred by the new Government—the carrying ribbon of St. Catherine, an Order founded by Peter the Great. Spain honours her great ladies through the Order of Maria Louisa, and Portugal by those of Our Lady of Vila Viçosa and of St. Isabella.

There remains one curious decoration, which though not an Order in any proper sense of the word, has been used to reward the good work—as well as the good works—of women for many hundreds of years. The Golden Rose has been given by the Papacy from the eleventh century to our own, and it is not without interest in the present connection to note that the tendency to bestow it upon women has increased of late years. At one time inanimate objects were graced with it, and it is probable that the two best known examples of it are those granted to the City of Siena, and still kept in the old Opera del Duomo there. But the grant now tends more and more towards a recognition of the service rendered by great ladies, and among living possessors the Empress Eugénie and the Queen of Spain are probably the most conspicuous.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THE EXPANSION OF PRUSSIA.
VI.

[BY W. W. TARN.]

Early in 1866, then, Austria, seeing war inevitable, began to arm, which was exactly what Bismarck desired. For Prussia possessed the great advantage of being able to mobilise in a much shorter time than her rival; and Bismarck waited, knowing that he could overtake the Austrian preparations, which proceeded slowly, and that he would thus be able to declare (as he frequently declared later in the Reichstag) that Austria had mobilised first and Prussia had only fought in self-defence. It was the same trick which Germany played with Russia in 1914. Meanwhile, Bismarck secured the alliance of Italy, and proposed a reform of the Confederation, trusting that Austria would oppose. Suddenly Austria nearly upset his plans by proposing a simultaneous demobilisation. He had to agree, but, as he boasted, he attached conditions which nullified his agreement; and, very opportunely, a report went round the Press that Italians had crossed the Austrian frontier. It was not true, and its source is unknown; but in view of Bismarck's relations with the "malignant reptiles," as he called his Press, it is not hard to guess where it came from. It served its end; Austria announced that she could not demobilise her Southern army. Sure now of his prey, Bismarck still waited for Austria to make a definite move. It came: Austria proposed to submit the question of the Duchies to the Diet. Bismarck at once denounced this as a breach of the Treaty of Gastein; the Prussians crossed the frontier; and Königgrätz settled the question who should rule in Germany.

This is how a "defensive" war can be manufactured. Moltke wrote afterwards: "The war of 1866 did not take place because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion or the voice of the people. It was a war which was foreseen long before and prepared with deliberation." We need not be surprised, however, to find that at the beginning of the war the King of Prussia issued a proclamation (June 18th) of a type with which we are very familiar to-day, declaring that he had done all in his power to save Prussia the sufferings and sacrifices of a war. "This is known to my people and to God who sees the heart."

We have no choice; we must fight for our existence. It is pitiful stuff; we prefer Bismarck's cynical avowals of his aims and his methods. Those aims he had now attained in full measure. Prussia at once annexed Schleswig-Holstein; but some German States had supported Austria; and Prussia annexed Hanover (including the North Sea Coast), the electorate of Hesse, Hesse-Nassau and the free city of Frankfurt, together with slices of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt under the name of "rectification of frontiers"; she had conquered Germany more thoroughly than Austria. It is a strange comment on the refusal of William I's father to accept the Imperial Crown save from the princes of Germany, his peers; the son had not refused to destroy some of those princes, his peers, whose "Divine Right" was anyhow worth just as much as his own.

One incident of the treaty of peace may be mentioned. On the proposal of Napoleon III, Austria, in ceding her rights in Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, made "the reservation that the inhabitants of the Northern district of Schleswig shall be re-united to Denmark if, by a free plebiscite, they express the wish thereto." Naturally Prussia never carried this out; and in 1878 Austria released her. It was not an obligation to Denmark, strictly speaking; but its non-fulfilment left a very sore feeling in that country.

But the notable lesson of 1866 is this. The whole of Bismarck's fine-meshed plan depended absolutely on one thing—the ability of the Prussian army to win a speedy victory. Had it failed, had the war been protracted, Napoleon III, and perhaps others, might have intervened in some way; Prussia might really have had to fight for her existence. Those who think Bismarck a great diplomatist should remember that all this combinations, as in 1866 so in 1870, would have been useless without the one thing—the application of overwhelming force when the moment came. This is where the lesser men of 1914 failed in their attempt to bend Bismarck's law; neither their diplomacy nor their army fulfilled its task, and they became involved in the thing Bismarck dreaded—a protracted war.

With 1866 the territorial expansion of Prussia ends; for Alsace-Lorraine was annexed, not to Prussia, but to the German Empire as *Reichland*. The complicated events that led up to 1870 are not even yet fully unravelled; the publication of the great series of French State Papers from 1863 onwards was only concluded in 1914. But everyone knows the last act of the drama, as Bismarck tells it; how, when peace seemed assured and the Army chiefs, Moltke and Roon, were in despair, a telegram came from the King to Bismarck, containing a harmless enough account of his interview with the French Ambassador; and how Bismarck, by skillful omissions and re-arrangements, produced and published a version of the telegram so insulting to France that war became certain. It is the best known of all the examples of Bismarck's method; and it gave Prussia the Imperial Crown. We may note just one point here. Bismarck himself would have spared a step; but Moltke insisted on the annexation for military reasons, and Bismarck acquiesced. In the same way, were Germany victorious to-day, the question of what she would annex would be settled solely by the military chiefs. All discussion on the subject in Germany and elsewhere is more talk.

The spirit of Prussia does not alter; as it is to-day, so it has been throughout her history. We have, we hope, illustrated sufficiently the remark with which we began—that the external history of Prussia has been a record of deliberate expansion, by conquest or cunning, at the expense of her neighbours, rendered possible by the standing army.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.
A GREAT AWAKENING.

[BY SIR HERBERT TREE.]

I propose to set down some American impressions and experiences, and to chronicle the changes which have been wrought in America during the last six months.

It is a fortnight since I left New York in a riot of pro-Ally enthusiasm. Had anyone ventured to prophesy such a transformation a year ago, he would have been regarded as a madman or as a sensational journalist. A great tidal wave has swept from the East to the West. The awakening of America is but a part of the world-movement which caused the revolution in Russia. It has come suddenly; its causes are no less deep-rooted, its consequences will be no less overwhelming. It is the birth of the new life.

In recording these impressions, my point of view is human rather than political. Nor do I pretend that they are more than snapshots. But it may be claimed that the most valuable impressions are the first and the last; the interim is often but a blurred phantasmagoria of undigested realities.

THE CONTRAST OF CLIMATES.

A brief holiday in London during last September enabled me to receive a fleeting impression of the changed conditions at home. Black streets, men in khaki hurrying to and fro; men in blue impinging hither and thither; women in uniform; vice in craps, dancing rag-time; a greater simplicity of living; the pervading irrepressible Cockney humour; and a sense of Fate somnolent and pregnant, overbrooding all.

Thence back to New York. What a contrast between these cities! Here I find no hint of impending war—it is just a frenzy of luxury, a hectic gaiety which belongs to this nervous vital climate. Here is none of the tender languor of our own dull, balmy atmosphere. Here the electric current is destructive of romance—one's impulse is to "do, and do, and do." In this land of light and publicity it is the reporter who is the first to welcome the coming, as he was the last to speed the parting, guest. It is from the searching questions of the reporter I learn on my arrival that for the last four days of my voyage on the steamer *Philadelphia* a fire had been raging in the hold of the ship. I tell him that I had been wholly unaware of the danger through which we had passed; and the suggestion that the fire was but another instance of "frighfulness" only adds to my thankfulness that we had escaped the perils of the confounding elements of fire and water. My friendly interlocutor assures me that the obituary (or *post mortem*) of the most flattering nature, and hints that its insertion is only a pleasure deferred.

It is well at once to capitulate to the reporter—an American's home is his interviewer's castle. The average American does not luxuriate in that sacred publicity in which most Englishmen prefer to pass their private lives. It is the climate of New York which largely governs the lives of the inhabitants of this electric city. On each successive visit to New York I have been struck by its vital and emerging influences. One may be worn out, but one is never tired; the climate demands a less vigorous diet; the increased abstention from alcohol, although the national "cocktail" still survives, is very marked. I noticed in addressing city clubs that alcohol was not served at all at luncheon. As there are few half-tones in the character of the people. There is an absence of twilight, of that mystery so characteristic of England. In the same way the houses and gardens are not surrounded by walls. They are open to the public view. The only walls I remember to have seen were those of a baseball stadium and a lunatic asylum—the one presumably to keep people from getting out, the other to keep them from getting out. As there is a fiercer publicity, so there is a greater frankness in the life of the people. In fashionable hotels at bedtime young couples will sit hand in hand, feeling no awkwardness or shyness in this public intimacy. This frankness, which extends even to telegrams (most of which arrive in ungummed envelopes) may be an explanation of the "leakages" on the Stock Exchange of which we have recently heard.

Life in New York is largely that of the restaurant. The contrast between the greater simplicity of living at home and the luxury in New York is indeed striking. In New York the waste of a day's food would placate an army of anarchists. At all the great hotels, there are nightly dances; and entertainments in the way of bazaar and fancy dress balls are constantly given. These are chiefly devoted to Red Cross and other war funds. Such entertainments are given throughout the country, and everywhere women are busy in devising and carrying out movements for the relief of suffering in the war.

A LAND OF ORATORY.

The oratory of America is of a high order. It is a land of a hundred million souls, mostly after dinner speakers. Even at an ordinary dinner table it is not unusual to hear speeches by the chief guests. The hospitality extended to guests, and especially to British guests, is extraordinary; and the bestowal of clubs is a great boon to Englishmen. Especially agreeable are the country clubs, which every great city boasts; these are not only most comfortable and well-appointed, but afford opportunities for golf and other sports.

I had the good fortune to attend a historic meeting at the Union League Club, on the occasion when ex-President Roosevelt and Taft shook hands to bridge over the schism that had rent the Republican cause.

All the leading Republicans spoke, including Mr. Hughes, whose election was then regarded as a foregone conclusion. I (Continued at foot of next column.)

ACCURSED PRUSSIANISM.
GERMAN-BORN BANKER'S DENUNCIATION.

[BY OTTO H. KAHN.]

Mr. Otto H. Kahn, one of the heads of the well-known banking firm of Kahn, Loeb & Co., addressing a meeting of the Merchants' Association of New York, delivered a powerful denunciation of the spirit of Prussianism, which he characterised as "the accursed thing" from which Germany, no less than the rest of the world, must be rescued. He said:—"That accursed thing is not a nation, but a spirit—a spirit which has made the Government possessed by it, and executing its sinister and bloody bidding, the enemy of all mankind. What we are now contending for, by the side of our splendidly brave, sorely-tried Allies, are things which are amongst the highest and most cherished which the civilised world has attained through the toil, sacrifices, and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries. They are the things of humanity, liberty, justice, and mercy, for which the best men among all nations, including the German nation, fought and bled for many generations past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, and a host of others who had made the name of Germany great and beloved until Prussians came to make its deeds a byword and a hissing."

"Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it is my deep conviction that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and stand up for those great, fine, ideal, national qualities and traditions which they and their ancestors inherited, and in which they were brought up, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of rulership which robbed them of the Germany which they loved, and which had the affection and admiration of the entire world."

I confess I was not greatly impressed by the candidness of oratory, which was of the common-sense, common-place order. This memorable meeting took place immediately before the General Election. Intense excitement prevailed throughout the States, Mr. Wilson being then suspected of a policy of drift and indecision. Many of his sternest opponents have now become his closest supporters, and are loyally devoting themselves to his cause. Indeed, the evolution of political affairs in America bears a strange likeness to that of England in the early stages of the war, when the self-effacement of political parties and politicians was one of the most remarkable proofs of this country's strength in crisis.

Nor does the resemblance stop here. I believe that the people of England entered into this war to fight for an ideal and I believe that the people of America were inspired by a like ideal, an ideal which has only lately entered the soul of the nation. I do not say that political considerations did not in part animate the calculations of our own statesmen and those of our American Allies; but I am sure, having addressed myself daily to American audiences, that their sympathy with the cause of England was mainly due to a belief that the cause of England was a righteous cause, and to a consciousness that the two nations were side by side in the fight for civilisation. "It is honour that will bring you to our side," were words that were always greeted with enthusiasm. Gradually the feeling has come to the American people that they were too proud not to fight. All in all, our new Allies have reason to congratulate themselves that Mr. Wilson remained in office. Indeed, since the President's great war message the entire country has accepted him as its official idol. One must admire the whole-hearted national faith in a leader whose patience, tact and single-mindedness have come to be recognised even by his bitterest opponents.

PRESS AND PRESIDENT.

Wilson's action was something between a *coup d'état* and a miracle. Had he made his declaration six months ago he would probably have called forth civil war. By appearing to be held back he allowed the people to push him on. In this situation the President showed the fierce patience of the Jew. (He is at least of Scotch descent.) Six months ago seven-eighths of Congress and the country would have been against him; to-day seven-eighths are for him. The spirit of the people had to be prepared, the proletariat had to be hypnotised. What were the various contributing causes that wrought this change one can but leave to the political psychologist to determine, as one may leave him to explain the wonder of Russian revolution. But I cannot help thinking that the result was in no small measure due to the constant and courageous efforts of the leading Press of New York who, year in and year out, consistently and almost without exception, championed the cause of the Allies. The war movement may be said to have been one of Press and President. It may be granted that in New York, which is a cosmopolitan city, the task of forming public opinion was not so difficult, for the cultured and travelled classes were from an early date of the war for the most part wholeheartedly on the side of the Allies. The same may be said of New England and of Washington.

Not so the proletariat and the inhabitants of the Middle West and Far West, who were too far away from the battlefield to sympathise with the sufferers or to probe the causes of the war, and who were not unnaturally guided by motives of local self-interest rather than by those of a world-patriotism; while a very large element was undoubtedly opposed to Great Britain owing to the ever-open sore of the Irish question. Illogical as it may sound, there are many who, in their German-Irish sentiments, would have substituted the "Watch on the Liffey" for the "Warning of the Green." I cannot help thinking that with the settlement of the Irish question would vanish the last dregs of bitterness in the cup of Anglo-American relations.

INDIGESTION.
WHY TOLERATE IT?

Why suffer from indigestion, from pain after eating, acidity, flatulence, headache, biliousness, dizziness, or constipation? Why? It is a remarkable fact that women especially seem prone to make light of digestive troubles, forgetful of the greater evils which may and do arise therefrom. From the many letters we receive, it is clear that in hundreds of cases, women, yes, and men, too, have endured much needless suffering and well-nigh made shipwreck of their lives, not because they did not know of a remedy that would relieve or banish their ailment, but simply because they neglected the warnings of their trouble at the outset. Now Mother Seigel's Syrup has been proved by thousands of former sufferers to be the surest means of eradicating Indigestion, and Stomach and Liver Troubles. If therefore you are suffering to-day, act at once by taking a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and put your stomach, liver and bowels into proper working order, for upon the healthful condition of these organs depends your ability to digest food thoroughly and maintain good health. Only when your stomach and liver have been restored to thorough working order can you escape the pains and penalties of indigestion and obtain proper nourishment from your food.

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. V. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

79

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Abebenonko, s.s. Hokuto Maru	Samarang
Alarakhia	Bombay
Darikon	Bombay
Eagelberg, St. Taketokion	Nagasaki
Erasmus, Hongkong Hotel	Newchawang
Hirama, s/o Mitsui	Sourabaya
Kikisang, s/o Jothaisang	Bangkok
Nampahang	Bangkok
Malow, American Consulate	Wellsvreden
Meohan	Manila
Nakusko Luntani Matsutani	Thursday Is.
Osorio Miguel, s/o Jothaisang	Manila
Hotel (3)	Natfield
Turner, King, s/o Ho tel.	Manila
Schottelberg, s/o Jothaisang	Manila
Sydney, Prince Julian	Singapore
Taihangpo, s/o Keosulai	Shanghai
Wallem	Bombay

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Kwanggangwo	Shanghai
Kunda, s/o Matsutani	Osaka
Yingshong, Jovis Street	Shanghai
Elford	Shanghai
Whitney, Yonon & Co, Des	Shanghai
Vonx Road	Shanghai
Tienhopankwan, Tehnukwan	Hankow
Woochanson, Pingo Hotel	Shanghai
Haisbun	Chefoo
Zanchiangmu, Wang Lok St.	Shanghai
Shanhsung	Shanghai
Shanhsung, Central St.	Shanghai
Yingshong, 9 N. G. Road	Shanghai
Bats, Hongkong Hotel	Kobe
Yongang	Shanghai
Klabimote, s/o Ryoyun Maru	Tokio
Dodwell	Tokio

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 10th Sunday after Trinity, 12th August, 1917.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.): Introit: Psalm 124. Hymns, 318, 315, 334 and 551. Service: Morning Prayer, 8.30 a.m. Responses: Ferial; Venite; Burrows; Psalm; Jones and Camidge; To Deum, Lower; Cooke and Hopkin; Benedictus; Tract: Hymns, 193 and 289. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial; Psalm; Garret; Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat; Canticle; 12th morning; None Dimittis; Bats (2nd morning); Hymns, 314, 281 and 13. 2nd evening; Psalm 68, verses 1, 2, 7 and 18 in unison; Psalm 67, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Hymn 214, verse 1 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 12th August, 1917. 10th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses: Ferial; Venite; Burrows; Psalm, 12th morning; 62. Jones; 63. Camidge; 64. Camidge; To Deum, St. Jude; Benedictus; Tract: Hymns, 6, 590, 381 and 316. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial; Psalm; 12th evening; 55. Garret; 66. Wesley; 67. Tomlinson; Magnificat; Stainer; 39. W. A. Jones; Dimittis; Ferial; 24. W. A. Jones; 39 (A. and M. 183), 277, 239 (A. and M. 280). Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 12th August, 1917. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 419, 40, 14 and 513. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 12, 25, 70, 181 and 328. Preacher, Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Macdonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On August 8th at Noon.—No return from Vladivostok or Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei and over the east coast of China and Formosa; it has increased considerably at Haiphong, and slightly elsewhere except over Luzon, where it remains stationary.

The Pacific anti-cyclone has spread over China and Annam, filling up the depression near Haiphong. A depression covers the Gulf of Peleliu, and there are indications that a depression is forming in the eastern extremity of the trough of relatively pressure extending from south Annam to the east of the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 33.18 inches, against an average of 56.69 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	East winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

Signal Symbol.

Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-white.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Shek Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity, and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. G. C. Arnold, Mr. W. Blackburn, Miss E. C. Birba, Mrs. E. W. Breaker, Mrs. J. Beck, Mr. E. Bond, Mr. G. A. Butz, Mrs. R. F. Bur, Mr. D. H. Balingas, Mr. E. E. Calvin, Mr. J. Calvo, Mr. H. J. Eddo, Mr. A. A. Fulton, Mr. Fulton, Jr., Rev. E. Fairbank, Mrs. L. E. Gutterres, Mr. C. Humphreys, Mr. P. R. Herrick, Mr. A. R. Hill, Mr. P. L. O. Hill, Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, Mr. E. M. Hawk, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. B. P. Hivale, Mr. S. E. Iamuel, Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mr. J. Kanawugh, Mrs. W. C. Kanfield, Mr. A. Loring, Mr. E. Long, Miss S. Levin, Mr. W. Lounard, Mr. O. I. McMahon, Mr. G. M. McMillan, Mr. T. C. McCombe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Olson, Mrs. W. Polk, Mr. J. M. S. Rosario, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mr. O. G. Roberts, Mr. A. Rotamer, Mrs. M. B. Stow, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Salle, Mrs. L. M. Spurgeon, Miss G. Spurgeon, Miss F. Shaiman, Mr. P. A. Schmieding, Mrs. S. Sweeney, Miss K. Thome, Miss H. D. Tillotson, Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Mr. M. Velasco, Mr. L. A. Ward, Mr. E. Wind, Mrs. W. L. Watson, Miss S. Winter, Mrs. R. K. White, Mr. James Yuill.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

10TH AUGUST, A.M.

10TH AUGUST. A.M.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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or to Russ & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 11th Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TINGCHOW"	On 12th Aug. D'light.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 12th Aug. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOU & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 18th Aug. D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 Days).

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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SAILINGS DIRECT TO

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S.S.

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(Non-Transshipment).

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	THURSDAY, 13th Aug. at Noon
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	SHIDZUAKA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA		

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	SHIYO MARU	MONDAY, 13th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	RITANO MARU	SUNDAY, 28th Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAISHO MARU	THURSDAY, 16th Aug.
	ASAKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHIYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 Tons
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"VANILLA MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

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"AMAKURA MARU"	SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

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No. 1, Queen's Building

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